GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:331
ANSWERED ON:25.02.2015
MIGRATION OF STUDENTS
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Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is emphasizing on study of Actuarial Science in the wake of need for scientific risk assessment in every sphere of life;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to include the representatives of business or corporate world in the board syllabus to make the syllabi more job-oriented and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether enrolment in private schools is higher than that in Government schools; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to increase enrolment of children in Government schools?

Answer

MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SMT. SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI)

(a) & (b): The Institute of Actuaries of India (IAI), under the Department of Financial Services has informed that the Actuaries Act, 2006 has been enacted by the Parliament for developing the profession of Actuaries (Actuarial Science) in India. The Actuaries Act 2006 has established the IAI in 2006. The main objects of the IAI are to promote, uphold and develop the standards of professional education, training, knowledge, practice and conduct amongst Actuaries; to promote the status of the Actuarial Profession; to regulate the practice by the members of the profession of Actuary; to promote, in the public interest, knowledge and research in all matters relevant to Actuarial Science and its application. The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has also mandated actuarial inputs into the risk management of the insurance companies.

(c): The IAI has informed that it is a full member of International Actuarial Association (IAA) which is an umbrella organization of Actuarial bodies across the world and is actively involved in its affairs. The Institute meets the syllabus objectives for qualification as an Actuary as set out by the IAA. The Institute has also entered into mutual recognition arrangements with the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries of UK and the Institute of Actuaries of Australia, which are premier actuarial professional bodies in the world. This allows the Institute's syllabus to be set and maintained at global standards. For subjects that test candidates knowledge of the local legal, regulatory and commercial environment in the chosen area of specialization, the IAI takes assistance of the respective advisory groups whose members are working in corporate environment. The syllabi is made job oriented by the IAI through these means.

(d) & (e): As per the information furnished by the National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), the proportion of enrolment in Government, Private Aided and Private Unaided schools is 64.5%, 5.7% and 29.8% at primary level and 60.3%, 13.4% and 26.3% at upper primary level during 2013-14. At Secondary and Senior Secondary level, however, the private sector accounts for a significant proportion of enrolment. The proportion of enrolment in Government, Private Aided and Private Unaided schools is 44.4%, 22.9% and 31% at secondary level and 35.3%, 24.9% and 37.4% at higher secondary level during 2013-14. Other managements accounted for 1.7% and 2.4% of enrolment at secondary and higher secondary levels in 2013-14.

The Government has taken several steps to improve the enrolment in government schools like improving infrastructural facilities and teacher availability, etc. The Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan are aimed at improving enrolment of students at elementary & primary levels and secondary level, respectively. An initiative to map the entire country on a GIS platform to identify habitations without schools, has been taken. Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya National Mission on Teachers and Teacher Training has been launched to empower and increase the capacity of teachers.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development is presently running Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs). There are 1090 KVs and 588 JNVs functioning all over the country. The improvement in the quality of education in these schools is a continuous process through various interventions like recruitment of qualified and trained teachers, emphasis on teacher training through regular in-service teacher training programme and refresher courses with a view to upgrade their knowledge and skills, provisions of better infrastructure, holistic development of students by giving equal impetus to curricular and co- curricular activities, introduction of e-class rooms, provision of multi media devices; e- content development in various subjects; modernisation of labs; improvement of sport infrastructure; teaching of languages. Further, the standard of Education in these schools is maintained and monitored through a continuous and rigorous system of Academic Inspections by respective Regional Offices.